FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, June 6, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: The Government and Reaction has accomplished the grand act of treason against the popular sovereignty. The law limiting the right of suffrage has been passed. Four millions of votes have been excluded from the polls, and the nation appears to slumber on ; the usually restless capital of European democracy is as placid as a sum mer sea. Not the least symptom of civil war can be discovered. "What," exclaims some hasty reader, " the French do not fight for their rights They are unworthy to enjoy them !" Not so fast, Hotspur. Do you wish to assert that when tyranny has succeeded in imbruting its unhappy victim, it is justifiable? That because a privi leged class has succeeded in debasing the masses until they hug their chains, no protest is to be made in the name of humanity, no effort made at elevation? Indifference is not the sole cause of this inactivity. The world is growing more bumane. Why should the French people in uniform and out of it slaughter each other, because a class of intriguers, who would hide in cellars until the fight was over, are stinging them to madness? Ah! if these intriguers could only be got at! But they always take good care of themselves. In war, insurrection, and wishence of every kind, it 18 the innocent who suffer for the guilty. Submission for a time is better than the massacre of misguided brethren, who make themselves the rampart of unprincipled rulers. You recommend the virtue of patience to the oppressed of your own land; you do not think of saying to the disfranchised whites of Georgia, Virginia, and South Carolina, or to those who are even more oppressed, "To arms!" Be tolorant, then, to the patient of other lands. A nation is eternal, and

Enthusiasts have not been wanting who have urged the people to rise. But a great nation is not like a powder magazine, which any boy may explode by throwing in a spark. Revolutions do not come at the bidding of leaders, they are not made to order, nor can their course be mapped out in advance. No leader can say, "I will have one on such or such a day." Ledru Rollin tried this on the 13th of June, and failed. A revolution comes when least expected, like other great convulsions in nature. Who can predict the moment when Vesuvius will spit its angry lava against the eky? The traveller who throws himself down on its barren side may near the distant rumbling of the fermenting elements below, but he cannot foretell the epoch when the hollow caverns will vomit forth their glowing waves.

The next French revolution will come soon enough. A delay will lessen its task and mitigate its horrors. Half of those disfranchised by the late law are not yet aware of it. The peasants, the workmen, the ignorant of all classes, conscious of honesty of character, cannot believe that any party could be so foolhardy, so insulting, as to rank them with defrauders, thieves, penitentiary convicts, and murderers. The inhabitants of ten principal towns of France-Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, Strasbourg, Cherbourg, Granville, L'Orient, Toulon, Versailles, and Guillotière-paying no personal taxes, do not yet understand that they are all disfranchised, and that not one of them will be permitted to vote, except at the discretion of the Government. When the law is put in execution, the people will begin to understand it, and not before. Then all the disfranchised will be ready for the contest, and probably will be aided by the majority of the authorized voters. The work of the revolution will be trifling, in comparison with what it would be at Now, there would be two equal and hos-

mps, two banners, and two armies; then. re may be little more to do than to kick the crapulous occupant of the Elysée down the back after him, and to constitute a Government of honest men, if they can be found among the celebriies of France. In this last will lie the rub. Unappy country! her prominent men are all s dly corrupted by three reigns of unbridled corruption, and one of despotism, that each revolution is betrayed by the very men it brings into

The law just passed is an attempt to inaugurate a new principle of government, and is in itself a revolution. Napoleon's principle was that of a the civil rights and equality of the citizens, the internal improvement of the country, and the development of its agricultural and manufacturing resources. He was welcomed as a deliverer from the anarchy and corruption of five debauchees-He fell amid the apathy and dislike of the people as soon as his glory began to grow more dim, and his heart to seek the interests of his own dynasty and person, instead of those of the people.

The principle of government adopted by Loui XVIII and Charles X was that of the divine right of kings to rule. According to them, they were anointed by the Deity to rule over France rebellion against them was sacrilege, and disrespect profanity. But these corpulent gentlemen gave no evidence of their divine mission. They may have been commissioned for some country of the East, where men bow down and worship the Grand Lama; but Frenchmen are not so credu-Charles X was swept from the throne.

The treachery of some, and feebleness of others. placed the helm of State in the hands of the able and unscrupulous Louis Philippe. He devised a principle of government which bears the marks of his character. He resolved to take the most influential men in France, to the number of three hundred thousand, and reign through them. With these all the spoils of power were to be divided. They were to be peers, ministers, ambassadors, members of the Chamber of Deputies, punsellors of State, voters; their sons and kin of be founded for their sons and proteges; pensions were to be given to themselves, and, in short, all the favors of Government were to pass through the hands of the privileged class. The number of this class was great enough to make its nfluence felt in all the ramifications of society, but not so great but that each member of it could receive his share of favor and have strong per-sonal interest in sustaining the king. Never was corruption more shameless. To the reign of Louis corruption more shameless. To the reign of Louis Philippe, and its systematic government by means of the personal interests of the privileged class, may be safely ascribed that remorseless and unscrupulous selfshness which now characterizes what is called the highest class in France, and which makes patriotism an affair of office, or of frances and Napoleon pieces. But the system was an able one, and succeeded for eighteen years, when it died a natural death.

The revolution of February founded its govern

The revolution of February founded its government on the broad base of the whole people, on the principle of universal suffrage, the only one thoroughly conservative in its nature, the only one which has saved France from the desolation of a civil war.

It establishes a new principle of government. Not military glory, dazzling the imagination, and firing the enthusiasm; not the superatition of Divine right, covering the Mokanna face of a lewd monarch with the silver veil of the prophet; not a numerous oligarchy, bound by all the ties of selfashness to the throne; not democracy, which makes each citizen the guardian of the laws and constitution; but a property aristogracy of force

millions, whose only privilege is the right of suffrage.

Can France be permanently governed by this aristocracy? We must answer in the negative. It is not numerous enough to protect the Government, because it is too numerous to be corrupted. Since the Government has proclaimed the spoils principle, and the confiscation of the rights of the whole for the benefit of a part, each member of the privileged class will expect his share of the proceeds. But there is not enough for more than one-tenth of the expectants. Wars and dissensions among themselves are inevitable. The precent aristocracy is far weaker than that of Louis Philippe indeed, the latter is, next to the demouracy, the principle which would be the most stable in France. The system of M. Barcohe, Thiers, and others, cannot live eighteen years. It is a weakly

mongrel, affected with the distemper even in its in-

I gave you an account, in a recent letter, of the splendor of the establishment of the ape monarch of the Elysée, of his household of one hundred and eighty-three persons, of his three sumptuous tables for the different grades of his dependents, of his balls, &c. A compliment was hazarded to the financial ability of the Emperor's nephew. Ah! if you only knew what pleasure it gave me to find something to compliment in that quondam London constable! But it sppears he did not de-serve it. This week, he has asked the Assembly to grant him a salary of—how much, do you think? You cannot guess it in ten. He asks six hundred francs an hour, or two hundred and fifty thousand a month, or three million six hundred thousand a year! There is modesty for you! An adventurer, who should have been but too happy to get back to France on any terms, who should have devoted all his life to merit the confidence risked in him by the people insists upon putting on the airs of a monarch. He forgets what France does with her monarchs when she gets tired of them. She shortens them when they are too treacherous, and shows them to the they are too treacherous, and shows them to the frontier when she despises them. This last move will achieve the rain of the popularity of the heir of the Emperor. He is obstinately bent on ruining himself, though Fortune has seemed so obstinately bent on saving him. He might have been the founder of a great Republic, but he prefers trying to be the least of all monarchs. Too weak Providence seems to have nailed him to the pillor, of History, in what is considered for the utter worthlessness of the last of her dynasties, and fix her firmly on a democratic basis.

It is reported that the President has given up all hope of a resilection, and is determined to all hope of a reslection, and is determined to sport it during the rest of his term. The rumor of the intended presentation of his demand for an

ncrease of salary was circulated about two hours before the Minister mounted the tribune. In this interval, two messengers were despatched to the Elysée by the chiefs of the majority, to demand a delay of the measure. They returned with a flat refusal on the part of the President. A worse moment could not have been selected. His sanction of the electoral law, and his demand for money, were made almost at the same moment. The seems to be the condition of the other. The demand was referred to a committee to be chosen for the purpose in the bureaux. It will probably be accorded. The Assembly has already gone too far in the work of reaction to stop itself on the inclined plane which slopes towards a monarchy Perhaps, a last return of shame will cause a resistance to this measure. But not among the seventeen burgraves or leaders. These are doubtless seventeen burgraves or leaders. These are doubtless already pledged to sustain the demand. But Odillon Barrot! how can he advocate it? You may remember the position of the Prussian Chambers, which, after exhausting flattery and complessance to the King, found itself unable to resist his exactions, which destroyed the Constitution they and made. The last, of the Pench Assembly and the President have been accomplices in the conspiracy against the People, and are nov powerless to refuse each other anything.

As there is no stopping in the work of counter-

revolution, we may expect the presentation of new measures of severity. The law against reunions, the law giving to the President the appointment of all the mayors of communes, the one against the liberty of the press, and others of similar tendency, will no doubt follow hard on the one against suf-frage. "Up with the steam," is the cry of little Thiers and his accomplices, as he jumps on the safety valve to keep it down.

There is little local news—none of interest

enough to merit a place by the side of the two great historical events of the disfranchisement of our millions of voters, and the transformation o the President into an anxious beggar for more money. These two events I present alone as the two most striking symptoms of the commencing moral death of the reaction party in France, the most stupendous organization of selfishness in the world, with the single exception of your Slaveholding Power. Yours,

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN VIRGINIA.

In October last we published a Review of W . Smith's pro-slavery Address, by S. M. Janney, for which he was presented by the Grand Jury, on the pretence "that it was calculated to incite colored persons to make insurrection and rebellion." That presentment not being sustained by the Court, another was made in November, charg masters had no right of property in their slaves." This presentment has also been quashed by the Court in the present month, and we shall give next week S. M. Janney's defence submitted to

The Whige at their late State Convention in North Carolina re-nominated Governor Manly pure despotism of one for the glory of the nation, passed strongly sustaining General Taylor, approving the Compromise of Mr. Clay, and pledging zealous support to the Union, as follows: "2. Resolved, That whilst we are firmly deter

mined to meet and repel all encroachments upon the constitutional rights of the people of North Carolina, yet are we equally resolved to uphold and defend the integrity of our National Union against all assaults, by whomsoever made, and from whatsoever quarter they may come.

"3. Resolved, That upon the perpetuity of our Union depends that independence and Liberty which we possess, and which were the work of the joint counsels and efforts; of the common dangers, sufferings and spaces. dangers, sufferings, and success of our Revolutionary fathers; and which we are bound, by every consideration of gratitude to them, of interest and honor to ourselves, and duty to our posterity, to maintain and defend."

THE PRISONERS AT HAVANA DISCHARGED.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans lous as Tartars. The time for such puerilities as
the divine right of an old dolt to misgovern a civilized people had passed away in France, and representations of our Consul, aided by other American authorities; and, after passing through the forms of a trial, has liberated the American prisoners, who were free to return to the United

Thus is removed all grounds for apprehending any difficulty with Spain on account of these pris-

MAINE.—Ballotings for U. S. Senator.—A tele-graphic despatch from Augusta, Maine, at Boston, gives the result of the first trial on Thursday, to elect a United States Senstor. The whole number of votes was 149; necessary to a choice, 75. H. Hamlin (Loco) received 67; George Evans (Whig) 42; John Hubbard (Loco) 20; Samuel Fessenden (Abolition) 15; W. P. Fessenden, 4;

Committee of the Free Democracy of Ohio has called a State Convention at Cleveland, on the 22d of August next, for the purpose of nominating a gubernatorial candidate in the place of Daniel R. Tilden, declined.

HORRIBLE DISASTER.-The steamer Griffith, Captain Roby, which left Buffalo on Sunday norning week, for Toledo, with over 250 passen gers, chiefly emigrants, caught fire and burned to the water's edge the next morning at 4 o'clock, when within twenty miles of Cleveland. Some two hundred persons were destroyed, among them the captain and his family. The mate swam ashore, and hurried to Cleveland for aid. He reported about 30 saved. The cause of the terrible disaster is not yet explained, but some suppose that the fire originated from the boilers or the

readers of the New York Tribune are made acquainted by special telegraphic despatch from Washington, that on the twenty-first of June, the National Intelligencer copied the latest news from Santa Fe; the Republic announced the confirmation of certain consuls ; the Union criticised the Nashville Convention; and the Southern Press complained that the most hostile notice it had received was from the Richmond (Va) Enquirer.

On the 22d, the special telegraphist might have

anounced to the same paper that Mrs. Royall's Huntress contained the portraits of divers members

Boston has refused the application for a writ of error, made by the counsel of Professor Webster.

CS- CINCINNATI SUBSCRIBERS.

earlbers to the Era in Cincinnati, Ohio, will hereafter receive their papers through Mr. Kirman, who has engaged to deliver them. They will of course settle with him for the postage.

MEN AND THINGS IN CONGRESS.

GRACE GREENWOOD, who has been spending some time in Washington, pays her respects to the great men of Congress in a very pleasent strain. She thus writes in the Sat. Evening Post, of what she saw in her first visit to the Capitol:

Webster and Clay I had seen before, yet I should have singled them out, I think, had I not known them. The unapproachable grandeur of Webster's head—the imperious eye of Clay—the Wellingtonian front of Benton, who could mis-

There was, that morning, an animated discushere was that morning an animated discus-sion on the Compromise bill, of which you will have seen the report. Clay, Webster, Benton, Seward and Foote, were among the speakers. Mr. Clay was suffering from recent indisposition, but he spoke with great energy and with keen flashings of his wonderful eye. It cannot be denied, however, that he oftener parried the attacks of his opponents with wit, than met them in argu-ment. At one time, when Benton was thundering out a severe passage directed especially to him, he bent forward and placed his hand to his ear, in the attitude of listening, saying, "Speak a little louder!" But ere the close of the debate, this early morning coolness forsook the distinguished Senator—there were some keener passes between him and Benton, and both the honorable and venerable Senators seemed somewhat oblivious of the little proprieties naturally to be expected of

the little proprieties naturally to be expected of such "potent, grave, and reverend seigniors."

Webster's manner in speaking had a sort of solemn heaviness, which may have been impressive, but which certainly was not inspiring. I was surprised to find Senator Foote a slight, genial-looking, elderly gentleman. I had supposed him to be a younger and a more fiery-visaged individual. He is a most restless statesmanssems afflicted with a sort of patriotic form of the dance St. Vitus—is on his feet with every opportunity, pouring forth "burning fluids" of speech and inflammable gases of Southern democracy. In strong contrast was the calm, self-possessed Yankee coolness of Seward, who never moves from his positions, nor suffers himself to be "riled" in the least. Gen Cass has a good, easy, uncleish appearance, and his face hus a rather dull, after-dinner expression, not indicative of transcendent abilities, but which may do him injustice. Senator Houston amuses me him injustice. Senator Houston amuses me greatly as I look down upon him from the gal-lery. He sits at his desk and whittles diligently lery. He sits at his desk and whether and deliberately by the hour, very much with and deliberately by the hour, very much with and deliberately by the hour, very much the air and expression of some worthy, complacent, stout spectacled old lady at her knitting—pretty well satisfied with things lif general, and thinking of nothing in particular. Now and then, he pauses to take a fresh piece of timber, or sharpen his knife, as said worthy old lady might pause to take up a stitch, or regale herself with a pinch of snuff. Apropos of snuff, I perceive that most of the honorable Senators are "up to that." A Whig may be seen passing his box to a Democrat, who passes it to a Southern ultraist, who passes it to a Northern "incendiary"—and all three forget their factional differences in a delightful concept of sternutstion. No huminess delightful concert of sternutation. No business is too grave, no speaker too eloquent, to be "sucez-

Mr. Clay has a peculiar gracious manner of acknowledging snuff-box courtesies, and a peculiarly graceful way of taking a pinch—but I do not perceive that he sneezes more harmoniously

han his humble fellow citizens.

I suppose that beauty is not precisely the fortef the Senate of the United States—so I trust I commit no offence when I say that a rotundity of figure, slightly transcending the lines of grace and beauty, and a substantial, democratic plainness of feature, constitute the prevailing style in that au-gust assembly. The President, Mr. Fillmore, is a gust assembly. The President, Mr. Fillmore, is a very handsome man, however, and Colonel Benton is one of the most impressive men of the Senate, in person, air, and manner. He looks the perfect embodiment of a great, inflexible, untiring will a will which one oan only doubt when the eye is turned to the other side of the Chamber, where sits his watchful, skillful, irresistible opponent, with the old fire of his wondrous intellect unhed, and the old strength of his Napoleonic

isiana. His figure is rather slight, but firmly and finely formed; his face has a dark, dramatic style of beauty, which lights up most splendidly and off beauty, which lights up most splendidly and effectively when he speaks. His action is exceed-ingly graceful, and his voice melodious, though he speaks with a marked French accent. I like to look from him to his political and natural antipode, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire. This Senator has the appearance of one who takes the world kindly and easily. He is rather stout in person, but looks vigorous and active; in the form of his head and the outline of his face, he is strikingly, like Napoleon, but the expression is more frank and genial. Personally he is, I hear, quite popular with all parties here, and politically he moves on in a straight and open course, not antagonistic in spirit, but most uncompromising in principle.

Mr. Clemens of Alabama, the youngest mem-

ber of the Senate, and a gentleman quite well known of late for his unflattering estimate of Northern ladies, is one by himself—a decided in-dividual. The length and disposal of his locks, and a certain ornate style of dress, bordering on the flashy, are remotely suggestive of a favorite character well known to Philadelphia play-goers. On the whole, I should say he was a gentleman likely to smoke vehemently, drive rapidly, and wear his hat with a one-sided inclination. Mr. Chase of Ohio makes a fine appearance,

with his powerful figure and his noble, earnest face, but I have not heard him speak.

Mr. Corwin has, as you well know, a head and face of great character. I hope I may yet

and face of great character. I hope I may yet listen to his peculiar and powerful oratory.

On the second day, I visited the House, when I could hear but little, yet was deeply and pleasantly interested by new scenes and impressions.

The House, most of the time, is a strange scene of confusion. The Speaker, Mr. Cobb, is kept hard at work, calling honorable gentlemen to order, and making decisions—pounding and expounding. His office is evidently no sinceure, and his chair no easy seat for quiet meditation. In the gallery, I had the pleasure of seeing Horace Mann, one of my enthusiasms, and a most delightful person, I found—Mr. Giddings, a man as agreeable in manner as he is impressive man as agreeable in manner as he is impresin appearance and strong in character—and or two other gentlemen, whose conversation more than reconciled me to losing the speaking on the floor, which, in my position, I found it impossible

The ladies of the Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle of Cincinnati have resolved to hold a Sale for the benefit of that Society in September next, and would ask the assistance of all friends of the cause, to forward their object by such donations

of money, goods, or produce of any kind, which may be converted into money, as they find it con-venient to spare. Although the whole community profess to be anti-slavery, it has been with some hesitation that this sale has been undertaken, as owing to the differences of opinion as to the mode of action on this subject, many of our warmest friends think we cannot succeed. But warmest friends think we cannot succeed. But we all spend money; and if those who do feel will bear it in mind, and refrain from expending their means on indifferent objects, we shall do well. If the friends in the country will knit and send to us some dozen of men's yarn socks, suspenders, mittens, &c., and those in the city and vicinity If the friends it. the country will knit and send to us some dozen of men's yarn socks, suspenders, mittens, &c., and those in the city and vicinity will delay supplying themselves for the winter till they have examined ours, it will be the same as money to us. Many of the friends have farms, whose produce would be as acceptable as money, if those in the city will give us their support, by buying of us instead of strangers. This is done in all the Eastern cities at these Fairs; and in this way all work together for this sacred cause. Ours is not a political, but a moral and religious movement—the object of our society being to assist with clothing the destitute and oppressed colored people; but more especially, as our means shall admit, to lay before the community, by lectures and the press, the sin and evil of slavery, and by all peaceful means labor to abolish it. We have felt the objections usually brought against fairs by all conscientious people; and I shell avoid them, by allowing no raffling, selling nothing on commission, and having a fair return of change; and we know the most fastidious will be satisfied that our course is a correct one.

All trades and callings can help us if they will. Let the saddler send us some carpet-bags, or small trunks; the tailor, a handsome vest or two; the shoe-dealer, children's little shoes, or gent's slippers; the merchant, silk neck handkerchiefs, or a pound of sewing silk; the stationer, books or stationer; books or slippers; the merchant, silk neck handkerchiefs, or a pound of sewing silk; the stationer, books or stationery; the china-dealer, children's tes-sets, or something in their line; the cooper, tubs and buckets; the tinner, tin pans and dippers; the cutler, pen knives and sciesors; the brush-maker, hair or house brushes; the druggist, fangy coap or perfumery; the fancy dealer, large and fine combs and work baskets; the cabinet maker, children's little chairs, work boxes, or towel horses; the jeweller, salt spoons and butter knives; the baker and confectioner, cakes, pies, and candy; the hortiguiturist, fruits, plants, flowers; the hatter, caps and children's muffs; the potter, bowls and pitchers; the foundry men, iron toys or fire sets; the hardware man, preserving kettles and flat-irons; the grocer, dried fruits, coffee, or

sugar; the milliner, caps or ruffs. Scap, candles, or starch, will all come in their place—so that all may give of their abundance a little, and by the blessing of God it shall come back to them after many days. Any of these contributions may be left at Mrs. John H. Coleman's, Elm street, two doors above Twelfth street, or at Mr. Luke Kent's, jeweller, east side of Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, directed to Mrs. Andrew H.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

TURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1850 Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Deficiency bill of the House, The Omnibus bill was taken up, the question pending being on the motion of Mr. Hale to amend, as follows:

Insert at the end of the first section (the part of the bill selection to California) the follows:

the bill relating to California) the following:
"New States not exceeding two in number, convenient size and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by consent of said State of California, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the

provisions of the Constitution."

Mr. Foote moved to amend the amendment by the people of each State asking admission

After a protracted debate, the amendment of Foote was adopted, as follows: YEAS—Messers. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Soulé. Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, and Valor. 266. Wales, and Yulee-26.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Corwin, Dodge of Wisconsin, Hale, Phelps, Smith, Upham, and The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Hale, as amended, it was withdrawn by unani-

ous consent. Mr. Davis of Mississippi submitted the followamendment, to come in after the 21st section And that all laws, or parts of laws, usages, or customs, preëxisting in the territories acquired by the United States from Mexico, and which in full enjoyment of any right of person or property of a citizen of the United States, as recognised or guarantied by the Constitution or laws of the United States, are hereby declared and shall be held as repealed."

Mr. Hale moved to add to the amendment as

"Provided that the laws abolishing slavery in

said Territory are excepted from this repealing olause." I mjoying the great profits and proceeds realized in the slave trade. can laws abousing slavery had the amognitud by the Constitution of the United States. He thought, therefore, that the amendment of his col-league was unnecessary. He would vote for it, however. He could not vote for the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire. It was but the Wilmot Proviso in one of its various

shapes.

Mr. Clay said that he would vote against the amendment of both Senators. The Proviso was equivalent to the enactment. There was nothing enacted by the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi but what was proposed to be excepted from its operation by the Proviso of the Senator from New Hampshire. He would vote against both. He thought the adoption of the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi would be a departure from the course indicated by the Senate, which was not to decide at all upon the question of the lex loci, but leave it to be decided by the judiciary whether those laws were in force, or whether they had been abrogated by the Consti-

Mr. Davis of Mississippi explained his amendment. All that was asked by it was, that those local laws preëxisting in the Territories, interfering with the rights which American citizens were entitled to under the Constitution, should be re-pealed. The amendment was not intended to reach the Mexican laws shollshing closest the Mexican laws abolishing slavery, but it was intended that any law which prohibited the enjoyment of rights secured by the Constitution of the United States should be set aside. Messrs. Pratt and Downs expressed themselves as in favor of the principle of the amendment,

but would vote against it. Messrs. Davis, Foote, and Downs, continued Mr. Dawson followed in support of the amend-ment, and in reply to the objections urged against

Mr. Walker addressed the Senate in opposition Mr. Badger said that, by an amendment to the bill already adopted, the Constitution of the Uni-ted States and the laws of the United States had then no necessity for the amendment, for every-thing proposed to be accomplished by the amend-ment had already been accomplished by the amendment which had been inserted. He thought the amendment unnecessary, and perhaps might embarrass the bill, therefore he would vote

Mr. Houston moved, and the Senate adjourned. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1850. The Senate after attending to the business

the morning hour, resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirteen. Mr. Benton gave notice of an amendment, altering the boundaries of New Mexico, as pro-The question pending was on Mr. Hale's amend

ment, which was rejected.

The amendment moved by Mr. Davis of Mis-

The amendment moved by Mr. Davis of Mississippi was then taken up, and also rejected, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Masson, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, and Yulee—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, D. vis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Walker, and Whitcomb—29.

An amendment offered by Mr. Walker, to se-

An amendment offered by Mr. Walker, to secure the right of suffrage to aliens born, who had signified their intention to become citizens, was

tleman, to strike out from the 10th section the words "nor shall the lands or other property of

other property," shared the same fate.

Mr. Underwood moved to amend the 19th section, so as to secure only the 16th instead of the 16th and 36th sections, in each township, for school purposes. Rejected.
Mr. Underwood submitted an amendment, au-

Mr. Underwood submitted an amendment, authorising suit to be brought in the Supreme Court by Texas against the United States, or the reverse, for the settlement of their respective claims, should Texas decline the proposition of settlement in the present bill. Much discussion arose, but no question was taken.

Mesars. Berrien, Dayton, and Sebastian, gave notice of various amendments, which were ordered to be printed.

ed to be printed. Mr. Clay with great warmth expres

regrets that so many amendments should be offer-ed, as if to thwart the bill. A hundred times iready he had been on the point of abando

Mr. Berrien replied that he could not submit silence to the imputation that his design was to thwart the measure.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1850.

Mr. Clay presented the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of the members of the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, approving of the report of the Committee of Thirteen.

A resolution was adopted, directing the purchase of 2,000 copies of the Report of the Proceedings of the California Convention, at \$1.50 per volume.

Compromise bill. After further discussion on Mr. Underwood's amendment, it was rejected by

Mr. Underwood's amendment, it was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Clarke, Corwin, Davisof Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Phelps, Seward, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Wales, and Walker—16.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benton, Berrien, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Cooper Dawson, Downs, Felch, Poote Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Sturgeon, and Whitcomb—24.

Mr. Berrien offered an amendment, reducing the number of representatives from California.

Mr. Douglas replied.

The question being taken on the amendment to reduce the number of Representatives of Callfornia, it was rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messars Badger, Berrien, Butler, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, and Soulé—12.

NAVS-Messrs Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bright, NAYS—Messrs Baidwin, Bell, Benton, Bright,
Cass, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of
Massachusetts, Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin,
Douglas, Downs, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin,
Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Seward,
Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham,
Wales, and Walker—31. The amendment providing for a new election

for Senators and Representative was also rejected, YEAS-Messrs. Berrien, Butler, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Foote, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, and

oulé-12. Navs-Messrs. Badger, Bell, Benton, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, and Walker—28.

The Seaste then (pursuant to an order heretofore adopted) adjourned till Monday MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1850.

Mr. Douglas gave notice of an amendment he intended to offer to the bill reported by the Committee of Thirteen, containing provision for the future formation of two new States in California. Mr. Soulé moved a substitute for the bill, providing for the organization of the State of California above 36° 30°, and the organization of Cal-ifornia below that line into a Territory. He ad-dressed the Senate in support of his substitute, and without concluding gave way for a motion to postpone till to-morrow. He considered that Congress had been greatly to blame for not baying provided California with a proper Government; and, because of this, he was willing to forbear his great objections to her admission at all. Had Congress given California a suitable Government, had protection of law been extended to her citi zens and property, the present unfortunate posi-tion of public affairs would not exist. He attribtion of public affairs would not exist. He attributed the evils of this course as resulting from the
fanaticism which prevented the establishment of
a Government for California, unless that form of
Government was coupled with the odious Proviso
which was to exclude the South from her enjoyment of the territories to acquire which she had
poured forth her blood.

Those who brought this about were they who enounced the war, and voted against the treaty y which this territory was acquired. Yet the ame persons who thus did all they could to prevent the acquisition of the territory did not hesi-tate to send their hardy sons to dig from the earth of these acquisitions the riches which have been scovered there. After doing everything to prevent the acquisition, they now desire to exclude

Mr. S. then examined the nature and characte of the institution of slavery, and defended it from the attacks made upon it; and attributed the re-sponsibility for its evils (if any existed) to the fathers of those who now denounce it, and who are 'rie then proceeded to explain and defend he

Tuesday, June 25, 1850. The time of the Senate to day was chiefly occupied with the closing part of Mr. Soule's speech in support of his substitute for the report of the tee of Thirteen

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TURNDAY, JUNE 18, 1850.

Mr. Strong, from the Committee on Elections, eported in favor of the right of Mr. Thompson of lowa to the seat now occupied by him. A mi-nority report was made by Mr. Van Dyke. The consideration of the reports was postponed till the 26th instant

by which, on the day before, a Committee of In-restigation had been ordered to examine whether the Secretary of the Treasury has not used or appropiated a large sum of money out of the surpropinted a large such ority of law.

A discussion took place, in which Mr Morse

of Louisiana denounced the practice of getting up such resolutions on the strength of statements or rumors from persons outside the Hall.

Finally, the motion to reconsider prevailed,
and the following amendment, offered by Mr.

Chandler, was adopted :

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to procure an account of all sums of money which may have been taken (if any) from the surplus fund, which had accumu-lated to said fund under the provisions of the act for the Florida Indians and for other purposes, under various specific appropriations

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1850.

Mr. Bayly, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Govern-ment for the year ending June 30, 1851. To avoid cavil, he desired to state that the amendments and additions were so numerous that it would be necessary that he should perfect it. On his motion, it was referred to the Commit-tee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Richardson in the Chair.) and proceeded to the con-sideration of the special order, being the bill heretofore reported by Mr. Cobb of Alabama, en-titled "A bill providing (with bounty lands) for soldiers of the war of 1812, 213, 214, and 215, with Great Britain; the Indian wars of 1811; the the war known as General Wayne's, of 1792 to 1795, that have not heretofore been provided for.

The bill having been read—
An animated debate took place on the policy o An animated denate took place on the policy of granting bounty lands, some members denouncing the bill as playing into the hands of a few speculators, and as being a heavy drain upon the Treasury. Others advocated it as a matter of justice and sound policy.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1850.

The House, on motion of Preston King, re-solved to terminate debate on the Bounty Lund bill, in Committee of the Whole, at one o'clock It then resolved itself into Committee of the

Whole on the state of the Union on the bill which was advocated by Haralson, Watkins, and The hour having arrived for the termination of the debate, members began to move amendments, each occupying five minutes in discussing his own

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1850. The Bounty Land bill was under consideration

all day in Committee of the Whole, numerous amendments being offered, and short speeches The Committee rose without coming to a con

clusion, and the House adjourned till Monday. MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1850. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resum-

ed the consideration of the Bounty Land bill.

Amendments were moved, and voted down—the day being occupied in such business and with five minutes speeches.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1850. Committee of the Whole on the the Union reported, without amendment, the sub-stitute for the bounty land bill. The House out it at once through all its stages and passed it.

FREE SOIL MEETINGS .- A meeting, reported as large and enthusiastic was lately held in Pitteburgh, to give utterance to the opinion of the People in favor of the unconditional admission of California, and against any extension of slavery James Robb presided. The meeting was eloquently addressed by George Mason and Dr. F J. Le Moyne. The Committee, through their Chairman, John A. Wills, reported a series of very spirited resolutions, which were adopted. We subjoin a few of them :

We subjoin a few of them:

"Resolved, That when we see the wheels of the General Government arrested by the proslavery propagandists of the South—California refused admission into the Union—the dissolutron of the Union threatened on the floor of Congress—when we see traitors in the ranks of both the great political parties of the country hatching delusive projects of compromise, which, while they give nothing substantial to the cause of Freedom, surrender everything to slavery—and when we know that slavery is bounded by no lines of physical geography, and that it has been and is now as profitably employed in mining as in other branches of industry, we are not to be deluded by the deceptive suggestion that the Wilmot Proviso is unnecessary—that slavery will never enter the new Territories—that the South is merely contending for an abstract right which it has no disposition to exercise—and that therefore, in a spirit of compromise, we should forbear the exercise of a well-established constitutional right.

obliged to withdraw from all political connection

In Syracuse, New York, the citizens without distinction of party lately assembled in town meeting. The Mayor, assisted by eight Vice Presidents, presided. The Albany Atlas says

"The meeting held at Syracuse on Tuesday evening, to speak on behalf of the admission of California as a single question, is represented to ever held in that city. The officers were among the most intelligent and influential citizens, and the meeting was almost entirely composed of that portion of community-men who think and reaon, and do not fear to speak.
"We call attention to the preamble and reso

utions, and to the character of the body from which they emanate. They speak the language of the men of all parties—the expression of the unanimous sentiment of a community which, in the centre of the State, surrounded by a large the centre of the State, surrounded by a large agricultural population, remote from all influences of interest or passion which might pervert sober judgment on this subject, may be taken as a fair type and representative of the best portion of the people of the Northern States. They demand that legislation shall return to its accustomed channels, and that demagogues shall cease to obstruct it. They demand the admission of California, and reject the idea of coupling its destiny with other questions. They declare that in view of the aggressions and menuces of the Slave of the aggressions and menaces of the Slave Power, they 'feel called upon to declare their uncompromising hostility to the passage of any laws which shall not contain a provision forever forbidding the extension of slavery therein."

A public meeting, without distinction of party, was lately held in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Joshua Place presided, James Jacobs was appointed Secretary. The meeting passed unannous resolutions, among them the following : "Resolved, That the representative, of whatever grade, who proves false to his God and his coun-

ry in the hour of peril and time of need, upon try in the hour of peril and time of need, upon the great question of human freedom, will be a libel upon the name of man, and the Benedict Arnold of the age.

"Resolved. That we feel deeply grateful to freedom's noble representatives, for their manly, dignified, and heroic efforts to preserve inviolate the glorious sentiments of the Declaration of Independence, and to maintain unsullied the honor and integrity of our constant. and integrity of our country. The admiration o

the present age awaits them; the blessings of the future will keep their memories green in the hearts of its children.
"Resolved, That California having complied with the terms prescribed by the Constitution, it is the duty of Congress to immediately provide for her admission with her present boundaries, separated from all other questions.

LATE PROB CALIFORNIA.

New York, June 24, 1850. The steamship Crescent City arrived here this norning, about 1 o'clock, bringing 15 days later

morning, about 1 o'clock, bringing 15 days later intelligence from California.

The Crescent City, in her voyage hence to Chagres, arrived there in eight and a half days, and left Chagres on the 14th instant, thus making the voyage homeward in about ten days. She brings \$250,000 in gold dust, and 156 pas

The steamer Isthmus arrived at Panama on the 6th ultimo, having left San Francisco on the fif teenth. She brought the mail, \$300,000 in gold dust, and 134 passengers.

The steamer New World arrived at Panama or

the 7th instant, and was to leave soon for San The steamer Panama was repairing at Panama. At the sailing of the Crescent City, the Chagres river was high, and was rising rapidly. The health of Chagres and Panama was good.

A destructive fire occurred at San Francisco or the 8th of May, which reduced fully one-third of the city to ashes. The loss was set down at five hundred thousand dollars. The fire was thought to be the work of an incendiary, and \$5,000 was

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

offered for his detection.

HALIFAX, June 21, 1850. The royal mail steamer Cambria arrived off her wharf here this morning, about five o'clock. London to the 7th. Her advices are one later than those heretofore received.

The news from France and the continent generally is pacific, and the commercial aspect satisfactory. The new French electoral bill has passed the Prench Assembly by a large majority, without creating any demonstration from the opposition.

The English press is wasting a quantity of paper in regard to General Lopez's invasion of Cubs, and the matter was giving rise to discussion

in Parliament.
Consols on Friday closed at 9634 for money and 96% for account. There is no materi to notice in foreign stocks. American stocks are not quoted.

The English manufacturing markets are kept active and the people well employed and well The flour market was dull, and prices about the same as at the close of the previous week, though rather favoring buyers. The market for Indian corn was also dull, and prices declined

from 6d, to 1s, per quarter of 480 pounds.

The provision market was very quiet and favoring buyers. Lard had declined 3d, and butter and tallow were both 6d, lower. The late continental advices have created an active demand for coffee of all descriptions, and prices have advanced from 3s. to 5s. per cwt The news from Cuba has had the tendency to strengthen the sugar market materially, and prices have advanced. Nothing doing in rice. Sales of American whale oil at £3

10s. per cwt.

The money market was easy, and the rates of

discount low on good paper.

The Liverpool cotton market was firm at the closing prices of the previous week. The sales of the week amount to 60,000 bales.

Brown & Shipley's circular, dated Liverpool, June 7th, states that the demand for cotton durable the sales of the week amount and the sales of the week amount and the sales of the sales ing the early part of the week continued good with consumers and speculators, as well as for export, and with a tendency to command further advances; but within the last two or three days the

narket has been comparatively quiet. No doubt existed of the speedy restoration of diplomatic relations between England and France. The Pope has published an address and explanation of the startling events of his reign, and commenting on the affairs of the Roman Catholic world. He especially stigmatized the prosecution of the Archbishop of Turin by the Piedmontese Government. The houses of English residents and others are being closely searched for Bibles, not even excepting the British Consul's.

Died on - day, 1850, Mr. James W. Camp-Died on — day, 1850, Mr. James W. Campbell, of Brown county, Ohio. Mr. Campbell was born June 5, 1776. He was a native of Virginia. His birth-place was between Stanton and Rockingham, within two miles of Miller's Iron Works. He removed to Kentucky when about fourteen years old; remained there until 1826, when he removed to Ohio. He was for many years a consistent Christian, and sought to serve his Redeemer a sounding to his word. He was smong the first to espouse the cause of the slave, and con-tinued to the end of his life a devoted friend of the oppressed. Those who knew him best, ad-mired his unflinching adherence to principle. He was a man of a kind and benevolent heart, of benevolence was from the heart.

Died in Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y.,
January 26, 1850, Descon William Whitford, a
friend of the slave and a true Christian, in the

friend of the stave and a true Christian, in the 68th year of his age. During his illness, which was somewhat protracted, he evinced the utmost patience and resignation, and was enabled to say, "not my will, but thine, oh God! be done." He seemed to close his earthly activities with an aspiration like that contained in the following lines, the singing of which he oft requested:

" Rock of ages cleft for me, Let the water and the blood Be of sin a perfect cure; Save me, Lord, and make me pure!"

Clothing trade, is owing to the fact that G. W. Simmons has adopted a system in doing business adapted to the wants of the public. Strangers visiting Buston should not fall to pay his superb establishment a visit, and make their purchases.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. CONTENTS OF No. 320. - Price, twelve and a half

Commencing a New Volume.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.—Br.Lish Quarierly Review.
Dr. Copland on Palsy and Applicay.—Spectator.
Calmet's Phantom World.—In.
Lettlee Arnold. Chaps. 7-8.—Ladies' Companion.
Gossip about Children.—God.y's Lady's Book.
The Story of "The Requiem".—Fraser's Magazine.
The Arctic Expedition.—New York Tribune.

My Christian Name. The Poet's Life SHORT ARTICLES. New Printing Machine. Mode of Finding Bog Timber

POETRY.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 10-32 of cleane, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the presenting.

Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by E. LITTEL! & CO., Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston

or For sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of four-and-a-half-street and Penns; Ivania avenue, Washing-

MEDICINAL USES OF THE WILD CHERRY. MEDICINAL USES OF THE WILD CHERRY.

LVER since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess vary important medicinal virtues. Everybody knew this fact, but nobody knew how to extract its essential properties. Every mother gives Wild Cherry tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for almost every disease; and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound of syrup of Wild Cherry bark and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an anti-dotte complaints incident to that changeful senson. It is found by experiment that the Wild Cherry possesses even far more important qualities than were ascribed to it. For the first stage of Consumption, Asthma no master how long stanting, Coughs, Liver Corspiaints, &c., it is proved to be the best medicine known to man.

Dr. Wistar's Balsan of Wild Cherry

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is a chemical Extract combined with a similar extract from Tar, which enhances its value. Its success in curing pulmonary diseases, in almost every stage after our best physicians could do no more, has accomished the faculty, and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsson of Wild Cherry possesses a principle heretofore unknown among medical

None genuine, unless signed L. BUTTS on the wrappe The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila., blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the sig-nature of H. WIS TAR. M. D. Price one dollar per bottle; six bottles for five dollars.

For sale by R. S. PATTERSON, Washington, D. C., and

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. XI.—Jung, 1850.

Discussion of matters pertaining to Philosophy, Literature, Politics, Religion, and Humanity. Terms, three dollars per year, in advance.

New subscribers, remitting six dollars, will be supplied with the work from the beginning to the close of the third volume, (now in progress,) until the edition is exhausted.

Contents of No. 11. The Polish Slavonian Philosophy.
Causes of the Present Tophysics of Presents
The Industrial Arts in Russia.
Browning's Poems
Hildren's History of the United States.
Short Reviews and Notices.

Short Reviews and Notices.

Published by COOLIDGE & WILEY, No. 30 Devonshire street, Boston, and sold at the Bookstores. June 5—1mi SPEECH OF HON, W. H. SEWARD.

SPEECH of Milliam H. Seward, on the Admission of Clatifornia. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 11, 1850."

This admirable Speech, in pamphlet form, 48 pages, neatly covered, (price 36 per 10), 12 ce-to single,) is for sale by—BUELL & BLANCHARD, Printers, Washington. WILLIAM HARNED, 61 John street, New York. GEORGE W. LIGHT, 25 Cornhill Hoston. DERBY, MILLER, & CO., Auburn, New York.

LARD OIL. IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Canadas. Apply to

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 22 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, 6 CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE above Establishment, having been put in fine order,
is now commencing its third season. The success
which has attended it thus far gives bright hopes for the
future, and enables the subscriber to say with confidence, to
all who wish to make a practical application of the Hydropathic or Water Core treatment, that they can pursue it
here under the most favorable suspices for the removal of
divease. The location, although in the immediate vicinity
of one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still very
retired. A fine bowling saloon was erected the past senson,
to which patients can have access for exercise and amusement. All patients will be required to furnish three comforters, two large woollen blankets, two coarse cotton sheets.

forters, two large woollen blankets, two coarse cotton sheets, one coarse linen sheet, and six towels.

The price for board, medical advice, and all ordinary attendance of nurses, is \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per week, payable weekly. Personn in indigent circumstances, and coming well recommended, will in some cases be taken at reduced prices, provided they are willing to take second-rate rooms.

All communications must be nest paid.

T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

Cleveland, May, 1850.—May 30—2m

CLINTON WATER CURE INSTITUTION To be opened June 12, 1850.

This institution is delightfully situated in the village of Clinton, famed for its pleasantness, healthfulness, and varied attractions. Only eight mites from Uties, it is of easy access by plank roads, and numerous daily stages and omnibuses.

The public may confidently rely upon enjoying every privilege and experiencing every attention which the best establishments of the kird in our country afford.

Patients will furnish the usual extra articles of linen and bedding.

odding.

Terms - For board and treatment, from five to seven dol ars per week, payable weekly.
N. STEBBINS. M. D., Physician
H. H. KELLOGG, Proprietor.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. A T a meeting of the Hoard of Managers of the Parkerilla Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1866 Joseph A Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Residen Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is not not parent or receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experiencin Europe, (acquired under Vincens Preismits, the founds

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four roems, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, need by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

THE BROWNSVILLE WATER CURE ESTAB-Under the care of Dr. C. Baelz, Under the care of Dr. C. Back,

Ciontinues to be open for the reception of invelids.

Many improvements have been added, for the comfort and accommodation of patients. This, together with the success during six years of exterience, enables Dr. Basis to give the assurance to the public that his establishment shall still continue to merit the patronage of those who may place themselves under his care.

The location is retired and pleasant, a mile and a half cast of Brownsville. The daily internouse between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, with boats, affords easy access from the South and West.

Six towels, two cotton sheets, three comforts, and linen for bandages, are necessary to undergo the treatment.

Terms, six dollars per week, payable weekly.

Feb. 21—4m

THIS Establishment, having been completely refitted this winter, is now ready for the reception of visiters. It is beautifully situated among the hills at the head of Skaneateles lake, is supplied with the purest of water, and ample in quantity.

It is easy of access. Persons from New York, Boston, Albany, or Buffslo, can be brought by railroad, and steams bost on Skancateless lake, to the CURE, and from the southern part of the State can reach it by the Hitophantons and Gien Haven stage. Persons wishing to bring borses and carriages can have them appl in our stables, which are new and commodious, and the guests in our Cure will receive every attention.

JACKSON, GLEASON, & CO.

April 25—Jan.

WHOLESALE and Retail Root and Shoe Manufactor or, sign of the BIG RED BOOT, No. 28 Low Market, south side, two doors west of Sycamore street, the cinnati-Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Paim Leaf Hats. & J. P. WHELAN.